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The Tablet.—No. 149.

[General subject of the two last numbers continued, and further illustrated.]

"Whether luxury should be denominated a public good or evil, depends very much on the situation of the people among whom it prevails."

MANY persons, who have the prosperity of their country seriously at heart, seem to be agitated with a strong degree of anxiety, at the approach of that luxury which flows from a flourishing commerce. The men who cherish this patriotic concern suffer their imaginations to pry into future events, and to realize it, with horror, as a certainty, that when wealth and luxury have arrived at an high pitch, the liberties of their country will be overwhelmed and lost forever. If we enquire of one of these desponding patriots, why he anticipates so melancholy a catastrophe, he will gravely tell us that the spirit and even the forms of the antient republics fell a sacrifice to the effects of overgrown luxury. When riches become enormous, he will ask, are not the principles of the people vitiated, and their fortitude destroyed; and how easily will they yield up the precious blessings of freedom to the magic delusions of pleasure? Why then, he will reply, should not opulence and luxury produce the same effects in our age and country; and why should not our liberties meet a like disaster with those of antiquity? These questions and many others of similar import croud themselves upon the inquisitive and anxious patriot, while his contemplations are turned into the channel of political speculation. The point upon which he will most incessantly harp, is that antient liberty was extinguished by licentious manners. This will be his favorite theme; and this will sharpen the edge of all his declamation. It is of no small importance therefore that every man, who is conversant in public affairs, should possess a fixed, a determinate opinion on these subjects; *whether antient liberty did fall a sacrifice to wealth and luxury; and if it did, whether modern liberty is in danger of a similar fate.*

The real source of mistake and delusion in this matter lies in the difference of character and circumstances, between the present and antient times. Cases are compared which, in many essential respects, are not parallel. And by falling into an error of this stamp, the whole subject takes an improper complexion. A small degree of investigation will convince us, that the licentious manners of Rome, for example, were so very different from what now prevail, that their vices and misfortunes afford no just criterion, by which to estimate our own. To illustrate the truth of this position nothing further is requisite, than a comparative view of the characters, which may respectively be ascribed to us, and them. Before I run off these sketches, however, I will offer a few reflections to the reader, that I may thus elucidate the propriety, and explain the purpose, of the examples which may be introduced.

It deserves to be noticed, that it is not the quantity of wealth a nation possesses, so much as their modes of acquiring it, that lead to the extremes of pernicious luxury. A fierce, martial people who make sudden acquisitions of riches, by plunders, have no suitable ideas of their use or value. They act consistently with themselves in squandering their money in folly and extravagance; and in such a manner as will most effectually destroy every appearance of virtue and decorum. From a people thus circumstanced, nothing is to be expected, but that their morals and privileges will be swept away, beyond the power of recovery. But how very different a picture do we behold, when we turn our eyes upon the conduct of a nation, which has accumulated wealth by the slow and regular steps of commerce and honest industry! Such a community will unavoidably form habits of order and economy, which make them averse to such a riotous sort of profligacy, as a plundering army delights in; and which deserves to be called by a far worse name than luxury. That nation which depends on the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants, for its wealth and importance, acts upon a system that will regulate and take care of itself. It contains inherently those principles which will give it as much safety and duration, as can attend the institutions of man. For it should be remarked, that men habituated to an industrious occupation, learn also to be frugal; and they will of course shun that excess of licentiousness, which characterised the downfall of the antient republics. The wealthy part of a community, grown rich by arts and industry, will assume some splendor in their expences, but it will still be managed with purity of taste, and decency of manners. It will be subjected to such restraints as are not incompatible with the character of a free and virtuous community. Perhaps the arts of elegance and utility, rising up, as the fruits of industry and enterprize among a people, render the state of society not only more eligible, but encrease the probability of preserving the most rational sort of civil liberty. A populous community cannot employ its hands, so safely, or so beneficially in any other way, as by diversifying their labors, in agriculture, commerce, arts and manufactures. But such a distribution of industry will create many private fortunes, and probably some degree of public prosperity. This is the stage of affairs, when the vigilant patriot sees danger approaching. We will in the next number endeavor to shew him that his fears and suspicions assume too high a tone, and that the character of the people under the antient republics exposed them to evils, which we cannot but escape.

(The subject to be continued.)

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IT is frequent for people to say, *the facts stated are true.* This is no more than to say, *the facts are facts.* Can facts be otherwise than *true?* The expression should be thus varied, the *things* stated are *facts:* Or what is told is *fact*,

The use of the word *interest* for *estate* or *property* is perhaps peculiar to New-England. We say a man of *interest*, for a man of estate or property. I do not find this meaning annexed to the word in good English writers. In Great Britain a man of *interest* is a man of *influence* or *respectability;* as one has a great *interest at court.* We say also with propriety, it is *for a man's interest*; that is, something is a benefit or advantage to him, either in point of property or reputation, and we say one man is *interested* in another's concerns. But the use of the word for the estate or property itself is local and not well established.

It is common to hear the phrase *bad economy*, instead of *want of economy* or *bad management;* and one *enjoys a bad state of health.* But it would be difficult to say how *economy* can be *bad*, or how a person can *enjoy* indisposition. Economy when carried to excess takes the name of parsimony or avarice.

It has been disputed whether we should use the word *contemporary* or *cotemporary:* But a single experiment as to the ease of pronunciation, will decide for *cotemporary* in all cases.

Many people mistake in using *ingenious* for *ingenuous.* It would be well therefore to remark that *ingenious* signifies *skilful* in *inventing* or *imitating*, as an *ingenious artist:* But *ingenuous* means *frank, sincere, open hearted.*

Our well meaning and very civil people who have little education, use the third person instead of the second, in addressing those whom they respect: How does the Colonel do? How is uncle? Does the squire know any thing of the matter? This is a very awkward mode of speaking to a man. How do *you* do, sir. How do *you* do, col. This mode of address should be used to all ranks of men; it is equally respectful and more polite.

The use of *Miss* for *Mistress* in this country is a gross impropriety, and occasions an inconvenience in conversation. The word *mistress* [or madam to an old lady] should always be applied to a *married lady*, and *miss* to one who has never been married. The application of *Miss* to a married woman is very inconvenient, for scarcely a day passes without my hearing *Miss* so used, that I do not know whether it is meant for the mother or the daughter. *Amer. Mercury.*

From WEBSTER's DISSERTATIONS *on the* ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Of MODERN CORRUPTIONS in the ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

(CONTINUED.)

I AM sensible that some writers of novels and plays have ridiculed the common pronunciation of *creatur* and *natur*, by introducing these and similar words into low characters, spelling them *creater, nater:* And the supporters of the court pronunciation alledge, that in the vulgar practice of speaking, the letter *e* is sounded and not *u:* So extremely ignorant are they of the nature of sounds and the true powers of the English letters. The fact is, we are so far from pronouncing *e* in the common pronunciation of *natur, creatur*, &c. that *e* is always sounded like short *u*, in the unaccented syllables of *over, sober, banter*, and other similar words. Nay, most of the vowels, in such syllables, sound like *i* or *u* short.* Liar, elder, factor are pronounced *liur, eldur, factur*, and this is the true sound of *u* in *creatur, nature, rapture, legislature*, &c.

I would just observe further, that this pretended dipthong *iu* was formerly expressed by *ew* and *eu*, or perhaps by *eo*, and was considered as different from the sound of *u*. In modern times, we have, in many words, blended the sound of *u* with that of *ew*, or rather use them promiscuously. It is indifferent, as to the pronunciation, whether we write *fuel* or *fewel*. And yet in this word, as also in *new, brew*, &c. we do not hear the sound of *e*, except among the Virginians, who affect to pronounce it distinctly, *ne-ew, ne-oo, fe-oo*. This affectation is not of modern date, for *Wallis* mentions it in his time and reprobates it, "Eu, ew, eau, sonanter per *e* clarum et *w*; ut in *neuter, few, beauty*. Quidem tamen accutius efferunt, acsi scriberentur *niew ter, fiew, bieuty*. At prior pronunciatio rectior est."——Gram. Ling. Ang.

Here this author allows these combinations to have the sound of *yu* or *iu*; but disapproves of that refinement which some affect, in giving the *e* or *i* short its distinct sound.

The true sound of the English *u*, is neither *ew*, with the distinct sound of *e* and *oo*; nor is it *oo*; but it is that sound which every unlettered person utters in pronouncing *solitude, rude, threw*, and which cannot easily be mistaken. So difficult is it to avoid the true sound of *u*, that I have never found a man, even among the ardent admirers of the stage pronunciation, who does not retain the vulgar sound, in more than half the words of this class which he uses. There is such a propensity in men to be regular in the construction and use of language, that they are often obliged, by the customs of the age, to struggle against their inclination, in order to be wrong, and still find it impossible to be uniform in their errors.

The other reason given to vindicate the polite pronunciation, is *euphony*. But I must say, with *Kenrick*,† I cannot discover the euphony; on the contrary, the pronunciation is to me both disagreeable and difficult. It is certainly more difficult to pronounce two consonants than one. *Ch*, or, which is the same thing, *tsh*, is a more difficult sound than *t*; and *dzh*, or *j*, more difficult than *d*. Any accurate ear may discover the difference in a single word, as in *natur, nachur*. But when two or three words meet, in which we have either of these compound sounds, the difficulty becomes very obvious; as the *nachural feachurs of individuals*. The difficulty is increased, when two of these *churs* and *jurs* occur in the same word. Who can pronounce these words, "at this *junctshur* it was *conjectshured*"—or "the act passed in a *tshumultshuous legislatshur*," without a pause, or an extreme exertion of the lungs? If this is euphony to an English ear, I know not what sounds in language can be disagreeable. To me it is barbarously harsh and unharmonious.

But supposing the pronunciation to be relished by ears accustomed to it (for custom will familiarize any thing) will the pleasure which individuals experience, balance the ill effects of creating a multitude of irregularities? Is not the number of anomalies in our language already sufficient, without an arbitrary addition of many hundreds? Is not the difference between our written and spoken language already sufficiently wide, without changing the sounds of a number of consonants?

If we attend to the irregularities which have been long established in our language, we shall find most of them in the Saxon branch. The Roman tongue was almost perfectly regular, and perhaps its orthography and pronunciation were perfectly correspondent. But it is the peculiar misfortune of the fashionable practice of pronouncing *d, t*, and *s*, before *u*, that it destroys the analogy and regularity of the *Roman* branch of our langnage; for those consonants are not changed in many words of Saxon original. Before this affectation prevailed, we could boast of a regular orthography in a large branch of our language; but now the only class of words, which had preserved a regular construction, are attacked, and the correspondence between the spelling and pronunciation, destroyed, by those who ought to have been the first to oppose the innovation.‡

Should this practice be extended to all words, where *d, t* and *s* precede *u*, as it must before it can be consistent or defensible, it would introduce more anomalies into our tongue, than were before established, both in the orthography and construction. What a perverted taste, and what a singular ambition must those men possess, who, in the day light of civilization and science, and in the short period of an age, can go farther in demolishing the analogies of an elegant language, than their unlettered ancestors proceeded in centuries, amidst the accidents of a savage life, and the shocks of numerous invasions! *(To be continued.)*

* *Ash observes, that "in unaccented, short and insignificant syllables, the sounds of the five vowels are nearly coincident. It must be a nice ear that can distinguish the difference of sound in the concluding syllable of the following words, altar, alter, manor, murmur, satyr."——Gram. Diss. pref. to Dic. p. 1.*

† *For my part I cannot discover the euphony; and tho the contrary mode be reprobated, as vulgar, by certain mighty fine speakers, I think it more conformable to the general scheme of English pronunciation; for tho in order to make the word but two syllables, ti and te may be required to be converted into* ch, *or the* i *and* e *into* y, *when the preceding syllable is marked with the accute accent as in* question, minion, courteous, *and the like; there seems to be little reason, when the grave accent precedes the* t, *as in* nature, creature, *for converting the* t *into* ch; *and not much more for joining the* t *to the first syllable and introducing the* y *before the second, as* nat-yure. *Why the* t *when followed by neither* i *nor* e, *is to take the form of* ch, *I cannot conceive: It is, in my opinion, a species of affectation that should be discountenanced.——Kenrick Rhet. Gram. page 32. Dic.*

‡ *Well might Mr.* Sheridan *assert, that "Such indeed is the state of our written language, that the darkest hieroglyphics, or most difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who used them, from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words, from all, except a few well educated natives. Rhet. Gram. p. 22. Dic. But if these well educated natives would pronounce words as they ought, one half the language at least would be regular. The Latin derivatives are mostly regular to the educated and uneducated of America; and it is to be hoped that the modern hieroglyphical obscurity will forever be confined to* a few well educated natives *in Great-Britain.*

THE HARVEST

THROUGHOUT the United States, the latter as well as the former, has rewarded the toil of the husbandman with a rich abundance, both for man and beast. POMONA has not been less profuse of her favors than CERES of her's; and the great plenty of that federal beverage, *Cyder*, will, we hope, by rendering the use of that antifederal liquid, *Rum*, less excuseable, make it less common. [*Columbian Centinel.*]

MUSIC,

EXTRACT FROM A POEM WRITTEN IN BALTIMORE.

HOW ſweet is muſic to the ſocial mind,
That narrow, ſordid notions cannot blind!
What pleaſing agitations warm the ſoul
That yields delighted to its kind controul!
It ev'ry nobleſt ſentiment inſpires;
And fans the pureſt ſympathetic fires;
Arreſts the ruthleſs ſoul in mad career,
And makes th' aſſaſſin ſhed compaſſion's tear:
More wond'rous, true, than melting rocks away,
It ſoftens flinty hearts of human clay!
A more melodious voice for love ſupplies;
And breathes his wiſhes in the ſofteſt ſighs.

Muſic can give a tongue to ſilent time;
Can ſwell his meaſur'd circles forth ſublime;
When varied ſounds in near ſucceſſion flows,
His progreſs to the mind apparent grows.
While equidiſtant, through another ſtrain,
The former notes return, and turn again;
Wide and more wide, ſome leading tones extend,
In correſponding periods without end;
Years following years, and day ſucceeding day,
Seem, on a narrow ſcale, to fleet away.
But time, though ſilent, ſtill from motion came
To find exiſtence, being, or a name,
Coeval in their courſe; and ſo to run,
Till fathomleſs duration, all is done.
Time's airy circles leave no trace behind,
Till change apparent prints them on the mind:
Yet, from the ſweet viciſſitudes of ſound,
And tuneful cadences revolving round;
The current variations 'come confeſs'd,
And time's progreſſion is to thought expreſs'd.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR,

A NEWSPAPER, publiſhed at *Stockbridge*, (Maſſachuſetts) by Mr. L. ANDREWS.

THE BERKSHIRE SENTIMENTALIST.

No.——I.

THE mutual prejudices, which have ſubſiſted between nations, ſocieties and individuals, furniſh matter for much ſpeculation to a ſentimental obſerver. Such prejudices have prevailed in different degrees and from a variety of cauſes; but a hiſtorical ſurvey of mankind, from the earlieſt ages down to the preſent time; affords ſufficient reaſon to believe, that their moſt frequent cauſe is a rivalſhip for ſome pre-eminence. Other circumſtances may add fuel to the fire, or fan it into a hotter flame: but a ſpirit of inordinate emulation commonly kindles the firſt ſpark.

The Jews and Samaritans had no intercourſe, becauſe they reſpectively claimed the honour of a place, where they believed the God of Heaven ought to be excluſively worſhipped. The Athenians and Spartans were competitors for ſuperior influence among the States of Greece. Hence frequent bickerings enſued. Hence a permanent hatred between the two cities grew to ſuch rancour, that it at length broke out in the deſtructive Peloponneſian war; and, in its progreſs, alternately deluged both Athens and Sparta in blood, the ſame truth is exemplified in the hiſtory of the rival Commonwealths of Rome and Carthage. Nothing but a national ambition to gain the aſcendency and rule the world gave birth to the three Punic wars. That paſſion, could never be extinguiſhed, but by the final ſubjection of one of the contending nations. The ſtruggle was maintained with the utmoſt exertions on both ſides, till Carthage ſunk beneath the weight of the roman arms, and was ſo completely annihilated, that her place has hardly been diſcovered by travellers.

Modern Europe likewiſe has verified this obſervation in innumerable inſtances. The King of Pruſſia and the Arch Duke of Auſtria are the moſt conſiderable powers in the Germanic Body. They have for many years been the only potent candidates for an Imperial election. This accounts for that cordial hatred between them, which by the wars it has occaſioned, has ſacked their moſt populous cities, ravaged their fineſt provinces, and repeatedly fertiliſed the plains of Sileſia with Pruſſian and Auſtrian blood. A competition for the glory of holding the balance of power in Europe has for ages embittered the Engliſh and French towards each other. As ſoon as their children learn to liſp, they are taught to call their neighbors, on the other ſide of the channel, their enemies. Thus they grow up in the habitual belief that their enmity is natural. The conſequence is baneful to their happineſs. For, without diſpute, this deadly antipathy has been the ſecret motive of moſt, if not all, of their many bloody wars. I grant that their intereſts have ſometimes claſhed, and conſequently been productive of animoſities. But, where national intereſt has ſlain its thouſands, national pride has ſlain its tens of thouſands.

If we leave ancient times and foreign nations, and come home to our age and country, we ſhall find the ſame principle operating in the United States, The great diviſion into Northern and Southern Factions in our general government, is perhaps occaſioned leſs by any real difference in their intereſts, or any incompatibility of claims, than by a ſecret ſtruggle for pre-eminence.

Perhaps this matter may be more clearly underſtood, if we attend to ſmaller portions of community, where the whole may be more eaſily viewed at once. Turn then to particular ſtates. Examine ſingle towns; and conſider what are the ſources of their diſſentions. They who live in the extremes often envy their more fortunate townſmen, whoſe ſituation is nearer the centre. The inhabitants of a hill, perhaps and thoſe of a neighboring plain are formed into diſtinct parties and regularly trained up to oppoſition. The members of one ſchool diſtrict or one religious ſociety are hoſtile to thoſe of another. Such are the diſtinctions, which excite a rivalſhip in almoſt every town, and year after year diſturb the harmony of the inhabitants. An interference of rights or conveniences undoubtedly aggravates theſe prejudices, which are firſt generated by pride and emulation.

A ſimilar oppoſition, for the ſame reaſons, divides a State, between the ſea coaſt and country; or as they are denominated, the commercial and agricultural intereſts. Indeed this oppoſition between thoſe who live on the ſea-coaſt, and thoſe who are ſcattered over the interior parts, is not confined to the limits of any one State in particular. It runs through the Union, from Maine to Georgia; though it is moſt viſible in the Southern States; becauſe there the coaſt is chiefly inhabited by the poſterity of the firſt Engliſh adventurers; whereas the back countries are principally peopled by recent emigrations from the north. This laſt circumſtance confirms my aſſertion, that it is pride rather than intereſt, which forms the diviſion. We may alſo ſee the ſame operation in parts of the Union, where more particular and adventitious circumſtances conſpire to produce a temporary effect. The Weſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts were originally planted by perhaps nearly an equal number of ſettlers from the old counties of the Province, and from Connecticut. And I appeal to thoſe, whoſe memories can reach back to the diſtance of thirty or forty years, to ſay if thoſe two claſſes of ſettlers were not in many towns enliſted under the banners of two rival parties. It is true, this cauſe of contention is wearing away, and theſe parties begin to be ſwallowed up in other diſtinctions. Yet ſuch a ſpirit ſtill continues to operate with all its force, between the primitive Dutch and the New-England emigrants in the Northern and Weſtern counties of New-York.

To what ſource, but a kind of rivalſhip, can we trace the prejudices which every obſerving traveller knows are entertained by the citizens of one ſtate againſt their neighbors in another? A difference in education, cuſtoms and governments, it is readily granted, may create a diverſity of opinions, and elevate ſome of the human race, in the ſcale of importance, above the reſt. Thus it is the boaſt of New-England, that her yeomanry are more enlightened, as well as more virtuous, than the commonalty of any other ſtate or nation. Probably this opinion is founded in truth: For the ſame remark is made by impartial ſtrangers. Here then is a reaſon, tho not a juſtifiable one, for that prejudice, with which the people of theſe ſtates view the ſubjects of every other part of the world. Yet why do the citizens of one New-England ſtate ſo partially prefer their own manners, laws, character, and policy; and ſo blindly condemn thoſe of another ſtate, in all particulars where they differ; while an indifferent judge perhaps would eſtimate them, tho not all alike, yet nearly equal in point of merit? Why, I aſk, but from a ſpirit of rivalſhip? What, but ſuch a ſpirit, could produce ſo much bitterneſs, as has often prevailed among different denominations of chriſtians? From the ſame cauſe, the ſeveral profeſſions are partial to themſelves, and prejudiced againſt each other. Every man of obſervation muſt acknowledge there is a general profeſſional emulation; at the ſame time the individuals of any one profeſſion, being more immediate competitors for the ſame objects, are conſequently actuated in a much higher degree, by an individual rivalſhip.

Rival candidates for the ſame office, or rival lovers of the ſame fair one, may ſhake hands when they meet, and proteſs a mutual eſteem; but ſelfiſh nature impels them, tho againſt their reaſon, and perhaps even contrary to their wiſhes, to indulge a ſecret prejudice at heart. Too often their feelings are ſo impatient of controul, as to ſpur them on to open reſentment, if not to perſonal abuſe.

Examples of rivalſhip are endleſs. Thoſe, which are here adduced, are, I truſt, ſufficient both to illuſtrate and prove the ſentiments aſſerted in this eſſay. It is eaſy to diſcern how rivalſhip thus prejudices the human mind; ſince ſelf is the idol, before which we all, more or leſs, fall down and worſhip, and we naturally aſſociate the idea of ſelf with that of our property, families, friends, profeſſion, ſociety or nation. To point out the means, by which the miſchievous effects of prejudice may be prevented, would be a more arduous, but a more uſeful undertaking.

FROM THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE,

Publiſhed at *Wilmington*, by FREDERICK CRAIG and Co.

THOUGHTS on the ſubject of Ships foundering at Sea, with directions how to prevent that fatal diſaſter in many caſes.

IN reading Dr. Franklins's letters I found he had treated very ingeniouſly on this ſubject, but I think he did not give as full directions as perhaps he would have done, had he been part cularly treating of that ſubject alone; and as many never ſee ſaid letters who may perhaps happen on a newſpaper that may contain this, therefore I have thought it not amiſs to add ſome thoughts of my own to thoſe of Franklin, and offer them to the public. Let us firſt conſider the principle on which the ſhip floats on the water, which is ſimply this, that air is lighter than water; thus if you fill any veſſel ſuch as a caſk full of air and make it tight, it will float on the top of the water, and carry with it a weight exactly equal to the difference of the weight of air in the caſk, and the ſame caſk full of water, deducting for the weight of the caſk itſelf. Thus a ſhip will carry juſt as much weight as the difference between the weight of the air contained in ſaid ſhip below the ſurface of the water, and the weight of ſo much water, deducting the weight of the ſhip and ballaſt. A captain underſtanding well this principle, and perceiving his ſhip at ſea to ſpring a leak, in a deſperate manner ſo as to gain faſt on his pumps, ſhould, in the firſt place, ſtart all his caſks full of any liquid, that he can get at in the lower tiers, and faſt as they empty, or the water encreaſes ſo that they will empty no more, pligh them tight again, and throw overboard only ſuch things as will of themſelves ſink, carefully retaining every thing that will float on the water, for they may at laſt ſave the ſhip. If the caſe ſtill ſeems deſperate, empty every caſk that can be made light, and put them in the hold and contrive to force them under water, and keep them there by props from the deck, this will ſtill leſſen the preſſure, and the water will come in ſlower as it riſes higher in the hold, and covers more of the empty caſks. Every wooden thing that can any way be ſpared, muſt be put in the hold and forced under water by props not by weight, for this would deſtroy the effect, and even in caſe of great extremity, cut down the maſts and cut them ſmall, with every thing above, and force them in the hold, cabin and ſcuttles, or any where ſo that they can be kept under water. The ſalt proviſions, water, &c. that will be neceſſary to be kept for uſe, ſhould be firſt of all brought upon deck, and laſt of all be put into the hold or any where elſe, ſo that they will be immerſed in the water and can be got at for uſe. I am of the opinion that few ſhips that put to ſea would ſink, after every thing being done as above directed, although half her bottom was beat out. Would it not be well done if ſome able hand were to collect all the beſt obſervations on this ſubject; and directions how to proceed in deſperate caſes, and thoſe directions printed and paſted up in ſeveral places in every ſhip that puts to ſea, that every man on board may know how to proceed; this would prevent that conſternation and confuſion which takes place in theſe caſes for want of knowledge. Let not the mariner deſpair in ſuch caſes, at ſeeing the water gain very faſt on his pumps; but conſider as the veſſel fills the preſſure leſſens, and the water comes in ſlower, and the pumps will diſcharge it much faſter as it will not be ſo far to hoiſt as at the begining. This is certainly a ſubject worthy the attention of the wiſe and great, if we conſider how much property and many lives are loſt for want of ſuch knowledge. If theſe hints ſhould be the means of ſtirring a more able hand to take up the ſubject, and to the ſaving of any, it will reward the writer.

New-Caſtle county, October 16.

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.)* October 30.

EUropean accounts, received by the Charlotte, (in addition to what we have publiſhed) ſtate: That the aſſaſſin of Count Florida Blanca, was publicly executed at Madrid, on the 18th of Auguſt. by having his right hand cut off, and then hanged: The Count made the ſtrongeſt ſolicitations to the King to pardon him, but without effect:—That private letters from Paris inform, that the King would not accept of the reſignation of M. Neckar, who went down to St. Cloud on purpoſe to deliver up his authority. He was ſtill at the palace on Sunday night, (the 5th Sept.) and promiſed his Majeſty, that at any rate he ſhould preſent to the National Aſſembly, a plan for the liquidation of the national debt, without forcing on the public *one hundred millions ſterling* of circulating paper, which the ſtock-jobbing party in the aſſembly were anxious to have iſſued.—That M. d'Orleans, if he was ever attached to any party, has lately quitted it, and is now a warm advocate for the King; and that all his efforts will, in future, be directed to remove M. de la Fayette from the command of the National Militia.—That party prevails ſo much in France, that it is become nearly impoſſible to diſtinguiſh on which ſide truth and juſtice lie.—That the coronation of the Emperor is fixed for the 4th October, at Frankfort, being the ſame day on which, in the year 1743, the Emperor Francis was crowned. (This ceremony is expected to exceed in pomp and ſplendour any thing of the like kind. There will be diſplayed in parade 800 quintals of ſilver plate, the golden ſervice of 36 crowns, the famous chryſtal cup which coaſt near 30,000 florins, with its foot, formed of a precious agate, and the large diamond, which ſerves as a button to the hat, weighing 60 carats, which was preſerved in the treaſury of Florence. They are alſo coining in the mint of Vienna, 20,000 ducatsin commemorat on of the coronation. 2000 large gold medals, 6000 ſmall ones, 5000 large ſilver medals. 12,000 of a middling ſize, and 15000 ſmall ones, all to be diſtributed at Frankfort.) That the Empreſs of Ruſſia, exaſperated againſt the Engliſh, has concluded a haſty alliance with Sweden; in order, as it is ſaid, to hurt the former by aiding the Spaniards—That from this pacification with her moſt troubleſome enemy a new league is talked of to ariſe between Ruſſia, and Spain and France, as a counterbalance to the tripartite alliance between England, Pruſſia and Holland.—That the King of Sweden is offended that he was not more powerfully ſupported be the Britiſh Court in his critical ſituation at Wyburgh; and it is the opinion of politicians, that the honeſt and brave Swede will unite with the Northern Heroine in defenſive operations, &c.—

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Auſtria and *Turkey* have ſettled a peace—*Pruſſia* was the *mediator*. [☞At the head of 100,000 men.] The Emperor gives up to the Grand Seignior, *Oczakow*, and that grave of almoſt millions, *Belgrade*, &c.—The King of Pruſſia, receives from the Turks, ten millions of dollars for his interference; but he is to aſſiſt *Auſtria* in bringing back to their allegiance to the Emperor, the revolted province of Brabant—on condition that its real grievances are redreſſed.

DOMESTIC ABSTRACT.

It was objected to the Federal Conſtitution, during its diſcuſſion, that no *check* of *rotation* was provided in it. The people have, in the laſt month, ſhewn the objection to be ill founded: For ſuch rotations as they have thought proper to make, have been made in the conſtitutional manner.

In *Pennſylvania*, a new *Conſtitution* has been eſtabliſhed—and the government under it organized. This conſtitution is ſaid to be the "perfection of excellence." Preſident MIFFLIN is elected Governor, by an immenſe majority.

The *Weſtern Poſts*, thoſe barriers of the United States, are ſtill retained by the Britiſh; and, we are told, have lately been ſtrengthened by additional fortifications and troops. That at *Niagara*, in particular. The half-pay officers therein have been put on the full pay eſtabliſhment; and there appears not the ſmalleſt proſpect, that Great-Britain will ever peaceably relinquiſh thoſe ſtrong holds which *nature*, and treaties made "*in the name of the moſt holy and undivided Trinity*," have given to the United States.

Our fertile country wanted nothing to complete its happineſs but an energetic, general government—that government, praiſed be heaven, is now eſtabliſhed: And the people *feeling* its beneficial effects, have exhibited their warm and unequivocal attachment thereto, in their late election of decidedly independent federal men. May their attachment ſtill continue to ſtrengthen, and in the language of that celebrated hiſtorian, Doctor RAMSAY——"*May the Almighty Ruler of the Univerſe, who has raiſed us to independence, and given us a place among the nations of the earth, make the American revolution an era in the hiſtory of the world remarkable for the progreſſive increaſe of human happineſs.*"

WORCESTER, November 4.

On Saturday evening laſt, the noted *Burroughs*, who has been employed by the people of Charlton, as a ſchoolmaſter, nearly all the time ſince he was releaſed from the caſtle, was committed to the goal in this town, for attempting a rape on ſeveral of his ſcholars.—Is it not time for parents, and others, who have ſo important a charge committed to them as the education of children, to be more careful who they employ as teachers?—Can it any longer be thought a matter of trifling concern, that the education of thoſe who are ſoon to take the lead, both in church and ſtate, and on whom the future welfare of our country ſo eſſentially depends, ſhould be entruſted to perſons of openly abandoned characters?

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Between the 10th inſtant, and the 10th of December an exchange of the Beacons, boats &c. ſtationed on the ſhoals in the bay of Delaware, is to take place. The order is to be as follows: The 1ſt exchanged will be the beacon of the croſs ledge, in place of which will be laid a buoy with a ſtaff and ſmall black flag. The next will be the beacon of the Brandywine, in place of which will be laid a buoy and ſmall white flag. The beacon of the brown, being the firſt leading mark of the bay, will remain till the tenth of December, unleſs a ſevere ſeaſon ſhould compel a ſpeedier removal—when removed a plain buoy will be anchored in its place. The large buoys on the *middle*, and fourteen feet bank are already exchanged and ſmaller ones put in their ſtead. That on the middle is furniſhed with a ſtaff and croſs.

AN EXTRACT.

The inventions of language, of arms, of writing, printing, and engraving, have been the principal means of extending the influence of man, and of his acquiring the dominion of the earth. By theſe acts men tranſmit the improvements, the inventions, and acquiſitions of one age to another. By theſe arts the diſpoſitions of men are ſoftened, their manners become more and more civilized, humanity is gradually extended and refined, and the groſſer animoſities yield to external politeneſs and decorum, at leaſt

if the feelings themſelves be not blunted. How far this progreſs of ſcience, and the peaceful arts of life, by the accumulation of ages, may proceed, it is impoſſible to determine. But the time it is to be hoped, is not very remote, when the fiercer contentions of nations will ceaſe, when ſelfiſhneſs and venality, which at preſent ſeem to be inſeparable from commercial ſtates, will give way to generoſity of temper, and uprightneſs of conduct.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.

The legiſlature of Vermont have reſolved to pay to the ſtate of New-York, THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeable to the 1ſt propoſition contained in the declaration of the commiſſioners of this ſtate, appointed to declare the conſent of the legiſlature thereof.

The legiſlature have alſo reſolved, that a convention be called for taking into conſideration the conſtitution of the United States—the members to be elected in Debember, and the convention to meet the firſt week in January. The legiſlature have adjourned, to meet again on the firſt Thurſday in January; for the purpoſe (we ſuppoſe) of chooſing ſenators, and affixing the time and manner of electing repreſentatives to Congreſs.

SALEM, Nov. 2.

Tickets in the MARBLEHEAD LOTTERY have lately met with a rapid ſale: THREE THOUSAND were ſold in Boſton in the courſe of laſt week.—This does not indicate a ſcarcity of caſh.

GEORGE-TOWN, Nov. 10.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States, has ordered three plats on different parts of the *Patowmack*, to be laid out—Nothing certain reſpecting the fixed ſeat of the Federal Government has as yet tranſpired.

Anecdote of General PUTNAM.

AFTER one of the ſkirmiſhes, in which the Americans had been ſucceſsful, an Engliſh officer was left moſt dangerouſly wounded on the field of action; and when the victorious party came up, they were embarraſſed to know how they ſhould remove him, in ſuch a mangled ſtate, to ſome town where he might have the aſſiſtance he required.

Putnam, who had been bred a carpenter, immediately threw off his regimentals, and having a hatchet accidentally at hand, cut down ſeveral ſaplings, which he grooved together, having no way of faſtening them, and thus made a kind of cradle, in which the wounded officer was conveyed with the greateſt poſſible eaſe, to a neighbouring town, where he recovered under the care of a ſurgeon.

When *Putnam* heard of his recovery, and that it was owing to his humane care, without which he muſt have bled to death in the removal, he ſaid, *Then I glory more in having been bred a Carpenter, than I ſhould do if I had been born a Prince!*

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

We are informed that the following RESOLUTION has lately paſſed in the Aſſembly of the State of Virginia, by a majority of ſeventy-eight, to fifty-one—viz.——RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee, that ſo much of the act of Congreſs entitled "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," as aſſumes the payment of the State debts, is repugnant to the conſtitution of the United States, as it goes to the exerciſe of a power not expreſsly granted to the general government.

The State of Vermont has paſſed an Act for calling a Convention, to deliberate upon, and agree to, the Conſtitution of the United States. The members are to be choſen the firſt Tueſday of December; and the Convention is to meet on the firſt Thurſday of January next, at Bennington.

Monday laſt the Honorable HENRY KNOX, Eſq. Secretary at War, and his Lady, arrived in town from New-York.

The Hon. JOHN BROWN, Eſq. is re-elected member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for the Kentucky diſtrict, Virginia.

According to the lateſt advices from *England*; all is going wrong in France:—this may be the caſe, but we have ſo often been amuſed by fictitious accounts from the Engliſh papers, that prudence will certainly ſuſpend a full credence to the preſent—but the delays in compleating the revolution may lead us to fear, that the ſentiment of the immortal SHAKESPEARE has not been duly attended to by the National Aſſembly—viz:

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in ſhallows, and in miſeries.

On ſuch a full ſea th' Aſſembly were afloat:
And had they took the current when it ſerv'd,
Their liberties had been ſecur'd forever.

The late Reſolution of the Aſſembly of Virginia, on the funding law, is a ſubject of ſpeculation to every man who feels intereſted in the tranquility of the general government, and that of the United States. This buſineſs wears at leaſt an enigmatical complexion; for while the gentlemen who form the delegation to Congreſs from that State, have their conduct in voting for the funding ſyſtem impliedly approved of, by their conſtituents, in being re-elected, a majority of their *ſtate repreſentatives* appear in oppoſition to the law.

"'Tis time to ſheathe the ſword and ſpare mankind."

From whence come wars and fightings (ſays the inſpired penman)—Come they not hence, even of your luſts? Of all the ſources of diſcord and bloodſhed in the family of mankind, without doubt the moſt productive are the pride, ambition and avarice of individuals? Theſe are the parents of civil feuds and diſſentions, which deſtroy the peace and happineſs of particular communities: The arts of unprincipled demagogues render government odious and intolerable: Their oppreſſions invite the interpoſition of foreign nations, who never fail to pay themſelves by eſtabliſhing a deſpotiſm of their own, over thoſe they pretend to ſuccour. The United States have perhaps more to fear from the pride and machinations of particular characters, than even the ancient Romans had; and it is well known, that among theſe, the moſt horrid civil wars were ſomented by factious popular men, who finally overturned the conſtitution and liberties of their country; but altho very powerful cauſes of faction may exiſt in the United States, yet we poſſeſs, it is to be hoped, one very effectual antidote againſt the evil, which no other people ever poſſeſſed, in an equal degree, and that is, the univerſal diffuſion of knowledge among our citizens. This will enable them to diſcriminate characters; and, weighing them in the ballance of reaſon and judgment, ſuch concluſions may be drawn, as will make the public peace, and the tranquility of the government, preponderate againſt the plauſible pretences of thoſe, who, actuated by ſelfiſh unprincipled motives, would involve our affairs in confuſion and infamy.

Of the numerous States and Empires of the world which have preceded the United States—(the thought is ſolemn) not one, whoſe records are preſerved, was ſo happy as to underſtand the things on which the perpetuity of their peace and proſperity depended: They had their riſe, progreſs, and decay: Hence it has been argued, that this is the invariable eſtabliſhment of nature with reſpect to political, as it is with bodies natural. It remains therefore for the United States to exhibit a new example on the theatre of the globe: There are innumerable circumſtances in our ſituation, which render it original; but whether the preſent Conſtitution has a principle of immortality in it—or whether that principle is yet to be infuſed, remains to be determined.

What a ſpring to the genius, and inventive faculties of the human mind has the new government proved! The citizens of the United States have long ſince aſſerted and proved their claim to the appellations of active, brave, and enterprizing! What quarter of the globe has been unexplored by their mariners! What dangers have been un-encountered! And what avenues to wealth and honor have been unexplored! It remained for the influence of a national government to unfold their inventive powers: The number of original machines, and inventions, calculated to diminiſh labor—and to promote the mechanic arts which have been recently produced are truly aſtoniſhing: Models of theſe have been depoſited in the Office of the Secretary of State, accounts of which may be laid before the public in ſome future paper.

In contemplating the *preſent* ſituation of this country, how pleaſing—how delightful are the ideas that ruſh on the philanthropic mind!—A moſt happy union cements the States—and every day adds to the brightneſs of the chain which unites them: While the true intereſts of the individual States are continually unfolding, their mutual dependence is felt and recognized: Local prejudices are ſubſiding, and in a ſhort time, if events are left to their natural operation, one ſpirit will pervade and animate the whole, nor leave a veſtige of ſelfiſh ſtate-policy behind, that ſhall be incompatible with the *general good*. The remembrance of the errors of former years is nearly loſt in that honeſt and magnanimous policy which has diſtinguiſhed the councils of the general government: Foreign nations impute thoſe errors to their juſt cauſe—the want of a conſtitution; and at the preſent moment, beſtow a full tribute of applauſe on the wiſdom which deviſed, and the patriotiſm which adopted the preſent energetic, free ſyſtem of government.—This is evinced by their returning confidence in our public faith: They depoſit their property in our funds, and with promptitude ſubſcribe to our loans. At the preſent moment perhaps no government on earth could avail itſelf of the wealth of foreign nations with greater facility than that of the United States—and ſo long as we ſupport this government, and retain an honorable rank in the eſtimation of the judicious, and honeſt part of mankind, the treaſuries of the globe will be as the bank of this country.

It may therefore be ſaid with juſtice that the United States are at length in the poſſeſſion of thoſe great objects for which ſo much blood and treaſure were expended, PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY: The preſervation of theſe, depends on the tranquility of the federal government; nor is it eaſy to conceive that ſo long as this government is adminiſtered on its genuine principles, any man, or body of men, will be able by ſecret cabals, or open hoſtility, to ſhake the attachment of the people to it: It is not hazarding too much to ſay that the people realize that the government is a creature of their own; that it reſts on their ſuffrages; that it has produced a moſt happy alteration in their circumſtances; and that on its continuance and quiet adminiſtration, all their hopes of proſperity are ſuſpended.

Concluſion of Gov. Chittenden's *ſpeech to the legiſlature of* Vermont, *on accepting his appointment.*

"Therefore with a firm reliance on receiving that kind *aid and ſupport* from the council and houſe of repreſentatives, that the nature of my office requires, I ſhall accept the office to which I am elected, and am ready to take the qualifications pointed out by the conſtitution; and I pray GOD to grant me wiſdom to conduct agreeable to his will, and then, I truſt, it will be for the beſt good of HIS and MY people."

The philoſophers of Europe have long been in the habit of conſidering the Americans as an inferior order of beings. Even the philoſophical Raynal has expreſſed ſuch an idea. The numerous improvements in mechanics, agriculture, philoſophy and politics, which have been made by Americans, are ſufficient to refute this poſition. Every day produces ſome improvement in agriculture and the uſeful arts. Let it be remembered, that the great promoter of electrical knowledge was an American. America has ſhewn the world the firſt inſtance of a perfect government, in which perfect liberty and energy are combined. Even in the fine arts ſhe has proved the talents of her ſons. Some of the firſt painters in Europe are natives of this land. Trumbull has brought the genius of painting into his own country. Barlow and Dwight have ſhewn that we are capable of aſpiring to excellence in the higher poetry, whilſt the author of M'Fingal boldly rivals even the immortal Butler in the comic ſtyle. Theſe are mentioned only as examples. Many others have ſhewn great abilities. But their merits are well known, not only to their countrymen, but alſo foreigners.

(Gen. Advertiſer.)

LONDON.

WILLIAM HARDMAN the Smith had three ſons, *Tom Ned*, and *George*. *George* who was the youngeſt, he put apprentice to a taylor; the two elder were otherwiſe provided for: He had by ſome means the opportunity of ſending them to ſchool upon a foundation, and afterwards to the Univerſity. *Will* thought that this opportunity to give his boys good learning, was not to be miſſed: "Learning," he ſaid, "was a portion which the D-v-l could not wrong, them of; and when had done what he "ought for them, they muſt do for themſelves."

As he had not the ſame power to procure them livings, when they had finiſhed their ſtudies, they came to London. They were both ſcholars; but *Tom* was a genius, and *Ned* was a dunce; *Ned* became uſher in a ſchool at the yearly ſalary of twenty pounds and *Tom* ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an author: He wrote many pieces of great excellence; but his reward was ſometimes withheld by caprice, and ſometimes intercepted by envy. He paſſed his time in penury and labour; and his mind was abſtracted in the recollection of ſentiment, and perplexed in the arrangement of his ideas and the choice of expreſſion.

George in the mean time became a maſter in his trade, kept ten men conſtantly at work upon the board, drank his beer out of a ſilver tankard and boaſted, that he might be as well to paſs in a few years as many of thoſe for whom he made laced clothes, and who thought themſelves his betters. *Ned* wiſhed earneſtly that he could change ſtations with *George*; but *Tom* in the pride of his heart diſdained them both; and declared, that he would rather periſh upon a hulk with cold and hunger, than ſteal through life in obſcurity, and be forgotten when he was dead.

PLAN OF THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE——LONDON.

THE ground plan, two acres! The entrances to be five; doors for departure, ſeventeen; the whole building brick, ſtone and iron; the floors arched with ſtone, and the ſtair caſes ſtone; boxes 208, 6 feet by 8. and 7 feet high; each box has a retiring room behind it, 12 by 17 feet; pit, 24 rows, to hold 700 perſons; firſt gallery 400, ſecond gallery 300. The ſhape of the theatre oval; 5 floors of boxes, 41 on each floor; 6th floor is to be the gallery. The ſtage meaſures 90 feet by 80. Coffee-room in three compartments, domed, covering a ſpace of 112 feet by 32; the ſupper-room of ſame dimenſions; concert-room behind the ſtage, an oval, 84 by 42 feet. The eſtimate of the expence, l.150,000. The ſum paid for the purchaſe of the Leiceſter houſe eſtate, where the Opera-Houſe is to be erected, was l.30,000.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	——14/. pr. £.	or 70 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7/2——7/3.	or 36¼ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	5/9——6/.	30 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	12/4—12/6.	62½ do.
Indents	7/2——7/3.	36¼ do.
State debts	8/2.——8/3.	41¼ do.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Brig Suſannah,	Armſtrong,	Montego-Bay
Schooner Recovery,	Miller,	Wilmington, (N.C.)
—— Betſey,	Allen,	Surrinam
Sloop Charming-Sally,	Lilibridge,	Cape-Francois
—— Phenix,	Shepherd,	Virginia
—— Induſtry,	Briggs,	R. Iſland
—— Brilliant,	Waterman	
—— Union,	Taylor.	

Diſcourſes on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONTINUED.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo conſalutaverat.

THE regent and the Conſtable, maſters of the perſon and authority of the King, held the balance in the middle. The Conſtable was indeed much oppoſed to Calviniſm, and attached to the Catholic religion; nevertheleſs, his affection for his nephews, and the love of peace, induced him to conſent to make uſe of management in matters of religion, until the King ſhould arrive at his majority. But to corroborate more and more, the authority of the young monarch, though a minor, thoſe who held the reins of government thought proper to conduct him to Reims, where they preſerve with veneration, *the Phial which a pigeon brought down from heaven, full of holy oil, with which* Clovis *was anointed and conſecrated.*

During the ceremony of conſecration, there aroſe a new conteſt concerning precedency, between the Princes of the blood and the Duke of *Guiſe*. The former pretended that it was due to their birth. The Duke on his ſide demanded it, as firſt peer of France. The council of State decided it in favor of the Duke of *Guiſe*, becauſe the preſence of the peers of France, who are twelve in number, ſix eccleſiaſtical and ſix laical, was neceſſary in this ceremony; whereas, the Princes of the blood, who have no function to diſcharge in it, may diſpenſe with their attendance. This light ſpark ſerved to inkindle and embitter more and more, the ſpirits of all parties. The Admiral and Prince of *Conde* had ſet every machine in motion to draw in the Conſtable to their intereſt: They were powerfully ſeconded by the Marſhal of *Montmorenci*, his eldeſt ſon, who was ſtrictly connected with them. The Conſtable, always firm in his reſolutions, could not determine to diſhonor his old age, by placing himſelf at the head of a party, nor by leagueing himſelf with thoſe whom he thought new enemies of religion. The Admiral, always fruitful in reſources and expedients, imagined one at this time, calculated to bring the Conſtable into their views, by ways more indirect. There was then held at Pontoiſe, an aſſembly of ſome deputies of the Provinces, to deliberate upon the means of acquitting the immenſe debts, which the crown had contracted in the laſt wars. The Marſhal of *Montmorenci* preſided in it. There were alſo ſome friends of the Admiral. He made uſe of them, to bring upon the carpet, whatever he thought proper. The *Colignies* and the Prince of *Conde*, there demanded, by the organ of their confidents, that they ſhould oblige all thoſe who had received benefits or gratifications, from the Kings Francis Iſt and Henry IId, to report them to the royal treaſury, pretending, that a calculation being made, without impoſing new burthens, they might extinguiſh the greateſt part of the debt, which both within and without the kingdom, cruſhed the ſtate and individuals.

Thoſe who had received the greateſt benefactions from the late Kings, were the *Guiſes*, *Diana* of Valentinois, the Marſhal *Saint Andre*, and the Conſtable. They were deſirous indeed of humbling the former: but as to the latter, they meant only to inſpire him with fears and jealouſies, and to force him to join the party of the Princes; that he might not expoſe himſelf to loſe the fruit of ſo many years of ſervices and toils. The animoſity of faction was ſo lively, that the *Colignies* were not afraid to excite in their uncle thoſe chagrins, and inquietudes. But this ſtep had the ordinary fortune of deſigns too ſubtle and too refined. It produced an effect directly contrary to that which was intended. The propoſition amounted to nothing leſs, than to take away from the Conſtable and the *Guiſes*, the greateſt part of their property. *Diana*, of Valentinois, with whom both parties had formed alliances, began to ſecond the Conſtable, concerning this reſearch, which intereſted them equally. She concerted her plan with art, or a kind of prudence, which is not uncommon in women of her character; her averſion for the Queen, and her fears of loſing all the gains of her trade, made her think that the true means of her ſafety, would be to allure the Conſtable into the party of the Catholic religion, and a cloſer connection with the *Guiſes*. She launched out into invectives againſt the Admiral and the Prince of *Conde*, whom ſhe conſidered as the authors of the propoſition made at the aſſembly at Pontoiſe; ſhe deplored the miſeries of the ſtate, whoſe government, in the hands of a child and a foreign woman, was the inſtrument of pernicious councils, to foment the ambition and gratify the paſſions of certain individuals, to whom were ſacrificed the ſafety and tranquility of the kingdom; into which they introduced, without ſhame, Hereſies condemned by the Church, and againſt which the late Kings, with juſt ſeverity, had employed fire and ſword. She added, with the ſame vivacity, and ſincerity, that all France was aſtoniſhed and enraged, to ſee, that a *Montmorenci*, whoſe houſe had been the firſt of the whole nation to embrace Chriſtianity; that a man, who for ſo long a time had filled the firſt office in the ſtate, ſhould at preſent allow himſelf to be faſcinated by the artifices of a woman; and that, a ſlave to her caprices, and to the imperfect information of the King of Navarre, he conſented to all their enterprizes againſt religion. She remonſtrated to the Conſtable, that having the arms and the power in his hands, he was indiſpenſibly obliged to oppoſe the pernicious deſigns of government, and to watch ſtill, as he had done ſo many times before, over the conſervation of a tottering throne, and a religion wholly forſaken. She recalled to his recollection that ancient conduct which had procured him ſo much glory, in oppoſing the aggrandizement of ſtrangers. She aſſured him that he would not ſuffer two women, one an Italian, the other of Navarre, to ruin the principal foundations of the French Monarchy, that is to ſay, religion and piety; to remember that the regent was the ſame Catharine, whoſe conduct he had always cenſured, and whoſe character he deteſted; that the Hugonots were thoſe ſame ſectaries, whom he had ſo eagerly perſecuted under Henry IId; that neither the perſons nor the nature of things were changed; that the whole world would believe, that enfeebled by age, he let himſelf be guided, either by the ambition or caprice of others, ſince he appeared ſo different from what he had been. Such was the language of *Diana*, and who ſo proper as an harlot, to proſtitute religion to the purpoſes of ambition, avarice, and faction. The only wonder is, that theſe diſcourſes of the Dutcheſs, which ſhe took care frequently to repeat, began to make an impreſſion on the Conſtable. Sometimes an indignation againſt his nephews, ſometimes the apprehenſions of loſing his fortune, and ſometimes his hatred againſt Calviniſm, ſo diſpoſed him to liſten to the Dutcheſs, that at length her inſinuations, together with thoſe of *Magdalen* of Savoy, his wife, ſucceeded to detach him from the party of the Queen. This *Magdalen* ſaw with vexation the unbounded favors granted to the *Colignies*, which ſhe wiſhed might be confered on her brother *Honore*, of Savoy, Marquis of Villars. Thus her jealouſy neglected nothing to ſerve the latter, and to hurt the nephews of her huſband. *Diana* alſo, engaged the Marſhal *de Saint Andre* to ſecond her in this negotiation. The fear of loſing his fortune, the violent hatred which he conceived againſt the *Colignies*, and the plauſible pretext of preſerving the Catholic faith, urged him to employ his influence with the Conſtable in favor of the *Guiſes*; who, as ſoon as they were informed of it, omitted neither artifices, ſubmiſſions nor intrigues, to compleat the conqueſt; hoping by this means to re-eſtabliſh their power, or at leaſt to recover a great part of it. The Marſhal of *Montmorenci* was the only one who could croſs this negotiation. But *Diana*, his wife, having fallen ſick at Chantilly, he was obliged to leave his father, to attend her. The *Guiſes*, diſembarraſſed of this obſtacle, put the laſt hand to their agreement with the Conſtable, for the preſervation of the Catholic religion and the mutual defence of their fortunes. *(To be continued.)*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Propoſals* will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to the 30th day of November next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all *Rations* which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1791, both days incluſive, at *Springfield*, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of *Weſt-Point*, in the State of New-York.

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To the PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*—*liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *THE EDITOR.*

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the preſent government of the United States:—Its principal objects are compriſed in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the beſt abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed intereſting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extenſive circulation it has obtained: It ſhall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the ſpirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—*Freedom*, *Government*, *Union* and *Peace* conſtitute the happineſs of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their preſent enjoyments, and future hopes, ſuſpended on the preſervation of theſe *eſſential pillars* of human felicity: In an ardent wiſh to promote theſe great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to theſe it has been—and ſhall be ſedulouſly devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental tranſactions, and intereſting information on the moſt important ſubjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original deſign, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the ſeat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby ſolicited:—Thoſe who may wiſh to form a judgment of the work, are reſpectfully informed that the firſt volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inſpected at the houſe of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

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